Ref #	Hits	Search Query	DBs	Default Operator	Plurals	Time Stamp
L1	0	"6355413".pn.	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	OR	ON	2005/06/01 12:11
L3	12	((cross adj feed$4) or (cross adj fed)) same auxotro$4	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	OR	ON	2005/06/01 15:37
L4	174	((ion adj channel) or lipid or membrane) same auxotro$4	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	OR	ON	2005/06/01 15:39
L5	3	3 and 4	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	OR	ON	2005/06/01 15:38
L6	80	((ion adj channel) or lipid) same auxotro$4	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	OR	ON	2005/06/01 15:39
L7	1	3 and 6	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	OR	ON	2005/06/01 15:39
S2	2	"6355413".pn.	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	OR	ON	2005/06/01 15:33
S3	2	gage-peter-william.in.	EPO; JPO; DERWENT	OR	ON	2005/05/25 12:52
S4	1	cox-graeme-barry.in.	EPO; JPO; DERWENT	OR	ON	2005/05/25 12:52
S5	2	ewart-gary-dinneen.in.	EPO; JPO; DERWENT	OR	ON	2005/05/25 12:52
S6	166	ewart.in.	EPO; JPO; DERWENT	OR	ON	2005/05/25 12:52
S7	365	gage.in.	EPO; JPO; DERWENT	OR	ON	2005/05/25 12:52
S8	4418	cox.in.	EPO; JPO; DERWENT	OR	ON	2005/05/25 12:53
S9	7	(ion adj channel) and (S6 or S7 or S8)	EPO; JPO; DERWENT	OR	ON	2005/05/25 12:54
S10	7	(ion adj channel) and (S6 or S7 or S8)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2005/05/25 12:54

S11	1364	heterologous with ((ion adj channel) or transmembrane or channel or (lipid adj bilayer))	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2005/05/25 12:56
S12	1118	activity and screen$4 and (ion same movement)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2005/05/25 12:57
S13	145	S11 and S12	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2005/05/25 12:57
S14	145	S11 and S12	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2005/05/25 13:17
S15	1	S14 and vpu	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2005/05/25 13:19
S16	18	S14 and HIv	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2005/05/25 13:26
S17	71345	proline or adenine	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2005/05/25 13:27
S18	49	S14 and S17	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2005/05/25 13:34
S19	0	"5846757".in. and S18	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2005/05/25 13:28
S20	0	"5670113".pn. and S18	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2005/05/25 13:28

S21	1	"5846757".pn. and S18	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2005/05/25 13:29
S22	251	S12 and S17	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2005/05/25 13:29
S23	404	S11 and S17	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2005/05/25 13:29
S24	145	vpu and (ion adj channel)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2005/05/25 13:34
S25	10	vpu same (ion adj channel)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2005/05/25 13:35
S26	1364	heterologous with ((ion adj channel) or transmembrane or channel or (lipid adj bilayer))	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2005/05/25 14:03
S27	1118	activity and screen$4 and (ion same movement)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2005/05/25 14:03
S28	145	S26 and S27	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2005/05/25 14:03
S29	2	S28 and ((cross adj feeding with cells) or auxotrophic)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	OR	ON	2005/05/25 14:05
S30	2	S28 and auxotrophic	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	OR	ON	2005/05/25 14:04

S31	158	S26 and ((cross adj feeding with cells) or auxotrophic)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	OR	ON	2005/05/25 14:09
S32	20	S27 and ((cross adj feeding with cells) or auxotrophic)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	OR	ON	2005/05/25 14:05
S33	156	S31 not S32	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	OR	ON	2005/05/25 14:12
S34	0	S31 not auxotrophic	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	OR	ON	2005/05/25 14:13

FILE 'MEDLINE, EMBASE, BIOSIS' ENTERED AT 12:56:33 ON 01 JUN 2005

L1	127	S	AUXOTRO? CELL?
L2	84194	S	ION CHANNEL?
L3	0	S	L1 AND L2
L4	615584	S	METABOLITE OR PROLINE OR ADENINE
L5	20	S	L1 AND L4
L6	13		DUP REM L5 (7 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L7	12	S	L6 AND PY<1996
L8	327002	S	PERMEA?
L9	2918351	S	ION CHANNEL OR LIPID OR MEMBRANE
L10	95256	S	HETEROLOGOUS
L11	13909	S	L9 AND L10
L12	223779	S	PROLINE OR ADENINE
L13	186	S	L11 AND L12
L14	9	S	L13 AND L8
L15	5		DUP REM L14 (4 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L16	381	S	CROSS(W)FEED?
L17	24	S	L4 AND L16
L18	15		DUP REM L17 (9 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L19	13070	S	AUXOTRO?
L20	2	S	L18 AND L19

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NEWS	1		Web Page URLs for STN Seminar Schedule - N. America
NEWS	2		"Ask CAS" for self-help around the clock
NEWS	3	FEB 25	CA/CAPLUS - Russian Agency for Patents and Trademarks (ROSPATENT) added to list of core patent offices covered
NEWS	4	FEB 28	PATDPAFULL - New display fields provide for legal status data from INPADOC
NEWS	5	FEB 28	BABS - Current-awareness alerts (SDIs) available
NEWS	6	FEB 28	MEDLINE/LMEDLINE reloaded
NEWS	7	MAR 02	GBFULL: New full-text patent database on STN
NEWS	8	MAR 03	REGISTRY/ZREGISTRY - Sequence annotations enhanced
NEWS	9	MAR 03	MEDLINE file segment of TOXCENTER reloaded
NEWS	10	MAR 22	KOREAPAT now updated monthly; patent information enhanced
NEWS	11	MAR 22	Original IDE display format returns to REGISTRY/ZREGISTRY
NEWS	12	MAR 22	PATDPASPC - New patent database available
NEWS	13	MAR 22	REGISTRY/ZREGISTRY enhanced with experimental property tags
NEWS	14	APR 04	EPFULL enhanced with additional patent information and new fields
NEWS	15	APR 04	EMBASE - Database reloaded and enhanced
NEWS	16	APR 18	New CAS Information Use Policies available online
NEWS	17	APR 25	Patent searching, including current-awareness alerts (SDIs), based on application date in CA/CAplus and USPATFULL/USPAT2 may be affected by a change in filing date for U.S. applications.
NEWS	18	APR 28	Improved searching of U.S. Patent Classifications for U.S. patent records in CA/CAplus
NEWS	19	MAY 23	GBFULL enhanced with patent drawing images
NEWS	20	MAY 23	REGISTRY has been enhanced with source information from CHEMCATS
NEWS	21	MAY 26	STN User Update to be held June 6 and June 7 at the SLA 2005 Annual Conference

NEWS EXPRESS JANUARY 10 CURRENT WINDOWS VERSION IS V7.01a, CURRENT MACINTOSH VERSION IS V6.0c(ENG) AND V6.0Jc(JP), AND CURRENT DISCOVER FILE IS DATED 10 JANUARY 2005

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* * * * * * * * * * * * * STN Columbus * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

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FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 07:21:40 ON 01 JUN 2005

=> file caplus biosis
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                                                           ENTRY    SESSION
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FILE 'BIOSIS' ENTERED AT 07:22:05 ON 01 JUN 2005
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=> reovirus
L1        5565 REOVIRUS

=> oncolytic or oncolysis
L2        1911 ONCOLYTIC OR ONCOLYSIS

=> L1 and L2
L3          75 L1 AND L2

=> irradiation and L3
L4           1 IRRADIATION AND L3

=> radiation and L3
L5           5 RADIATION AND L3

=> isotope and L5
L6           0 ISOTOPE AND L5

=> D L5 IBIB ABS 1-5

L5   ANSWER 1 OF 5  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:         2004:648343  CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER:          141:151038
TITLE:                    Therapy for primary and metastatic cancers
INVENTOR(S):              Hu, Fang; Wu, Bo
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):       Shanghai Sunway Biotech Co., Ltd., Peop. Rep. China
SOURCE:                   PCT Int. Appl., 129 pp.
                          CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE:            Patent
LANGUAGE:                 English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT:   1
PATENT INFORMATION:

     PATENT NO.           KIND   DATE        APPLICATION NO.          DATE
     ---------------      ----   --------    --------------------     --------
     WO 2004066947         A2    20040812    WO 2004-US2330           20040128
     WO 2004066947         A3    20050407
         W:  AE, AE, AG, AL, AL, AM, AM, AM, AT, AT, AU, AZ, AZ, BA, BB, BG,
             BG, BR, BR, BW, BY, BY, BZ, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CN, CO, CO, CR, CR,
             CU, CU, CZ, CZ, DE, DE, DK, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EC, EE, EE, EG, ES,
             ES, FI, FI, GB, GD, GE, GE, GH, GM, HR, HR, HU, HU, ID, IL, IN,
             IS, JP, JP, KE, KE, KG, KG, KP, KP, KP, KR, KR, KZ, KZ, KZ, LC,
             LK, LR, LS, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MX,
             MZ, MZ, NA, NI
     US 2004202663         A1    20041014    US 2004-766307           20040128
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:                     US 2003-443095P      P    20030128
AB   The present invention relates to compns. and methods for ablating tumor
     cells in a subject having at least one tumor site.  More specifically, the
     method comprises contacting the tumor cells in at least one tumor with a
     lytic agent in vivo, under lytic conditions, forming a treated tumor; and
     applying a sufficient in vivo stimulus to the treated tumor forming a
     stimulated tumor.  Compns. and methods are included for shrinking a local
     tumor or a distal metastatic tumor, or both in a subject.  In a preferred
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embodiment, the method for shrinking a tumor in a subject comprises: contacting a stimulated tumor cells in vivo with a lytic agent. The stimulus directed toward the tumor cells is capable of increasing the level of chaperone proteins in the tumor cells. The combination of lytic agents and tumor cell stimulus leads to shrinkage of the tumors that were treated directly, wherein the stimulus is either applied simultaneously or sequentially. Moreover, distal or metastatic tumors that were not-treated directly are also decreased by introducing a lytic agents into a stimulated tumor cells in a first-tumor ('the treated tumor' or 'the local tumor'). The preferred method steps that include introduction of a lytic agent and stimulation of the tumor cells is repeated in order to maximize the tumor shrinkage effects. The invention describes that the lytic agent comprises either an **oncolytic** virus e.g. an adenovirus, a herpes simplex virus, a **reovirus**, a Newcastle disease virus, a polio virus, a measles virus, or a vesicular stomatitis virus, or an **oncolytic** bacterium: Salmonella, Bifidobacterium, Shigella, Listeria, Yersinia, or Clostridium, or an any type of **oncolytic** agent. Addnl., the lytic agent may comprise a therapeutic genes: an apoptotic gene, a tumor necrosis factor gene, cytolytic gene, neg. I-κβ, caspase, γ globulin, α1-antitrypsin, or E1a of adenovirus. The step of stimulating the first-tumor was contemplated include: local hypothermia, systemic hyperthermia, a high-frequency electromagnetic pulses, radiofrequency diathermy, ultrasound diathermy, an anoxia, a **radiation**, an alc., a glutamine, an infection, or any type of stimulus.

L5 ANSWER 2 OF 5 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:913021 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 139:377326
TITLE: Sensitization of neoplastic cells to **radiation** therapy with **oncolytic** viruses
INVENTOR(S): Morris, Donald; Coffey, Matthew C.; Thompson, Bradley G.; Ball, Douglas
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Oncolytics Biotech Inc., Can.
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 31 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.		DATE
WO 2003094939	A1	20031120	WO 2003-CA695		20030508
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW					
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG					
CA 2482826	AA	20031120	CA 2003-2482826		20030508
US 2004091463	A1	20040513	US 2003-431579		20030508
EP 1505993	A1	20050216	EP 2003-724713		20030508
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, SK					
BR 2003011448	A	20050315	BR 2003-11448		20030508
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2002-378948P	P	20020510
			US 2003-443189P	P	20030129
			WO 2003-CA695	W	20030508

AB The present invention relates to methods of sensitizing neoplastic cells to irradiation by using **oncolytic** viruses, particularly **reoviruses**. Also provided are methods of treating or ameliorating a tumor with a combination of **oncolytic** viruses and radiotherapy. An example is provided of an effective treatment of

nasopharyngeal cancer with radiotherapy and injection of Dearing strain **reovirus** at the lesion site.
REFERENCE COUNT: 6 THERE ARE 6 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L5 ANSWER 3 OF 5 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:913020 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 139:375000
TITLE: Method for reducing pain using **oncolytic** viruses
INVENTOR(S): Morris, Donald; Coffey, Matthew C.; Thompson, Bradley G.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Oncolytics Biotech Inc., Can.
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 40 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2003094938	A1	20031120	WO 2003-CA674	20030507
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
CA 2484398	AA	20031120	CA 2003-2484398	20030507
EP 1505992	A1	20050216	EP 2003-722131	20030507
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, SK				
BR 2003009825	A	20050301	BR 2003-9825	20030507
US 2004091458	A1	20040513	US 2003-431580	20030508
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2002-378675P	P 20020509
			US 2003-443177P	P 20030129
			WO 2003-CA674	W 20030507

AB The invention provides a method for reducing pain associated with neoplasms in a mammal, comprising administering an effective amount of one or more **oncolytic** viruses. Preferably, the mammal also receives an analgesic, and the amount of analgesic required by the mammal is reduced when the **oncolytic** virus is administered. The **oncolytic** virus is preferably **reovirus**. The mammal may be addnl. subject to chemotherapy, immunotherapy, hormonal and/or **radiation** therapy. For example, a patient suffering from malignant melanoma and being permanently on narcotics received three intratumoral injections of 109 pfu of the Dearing strain of **reovirus** serotype 3. One week following injection, the patient reported diminished pain at the treatment site and was taken off narcotics. There was no pain at the treatment site during a 8-10 wk period after injection and no significant side effects.
REFERENCE COUNT: 3 THERE ARE 3 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L5 ANSWER 4 OF 5 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:52085 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 132:193045
TITLE: **Oncolytic** viruses as novel anticancer agents: turning one scourge against another
AUTHOR(S): Smith, Edward R.; Chiocca, E. Antonio
CORPORATE SOURCE: Molecular Neuro-oncology Laboratories, Neurosurgery Service, Massachusetts General Hospital, CNY6, Charlestown, MA, 02119, USA
SOURCE: Expert Opinion on Investigational Drugs (2000), 9(2),

311-327
CODEN: EOIDER; ISSN: 1354-3784
PUBLISHER: Ashley Publications
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review
LANGUAGE: English
AB A review with 140 refs. Although the use of viruses as **oncolytic** agents is an historic concept, the use of genetically modified viruses to selectively target tumor cells is relatively novel and recent. The ability of viruses to efficiently infect and lyse cells, combined with the potential augmentation of this effect by progeny viruses throughout the tumor provide justification for exploitation of these agents in cancer therapy. Before application to humans, though, issues related to tumor cell selectivity, lack of toxicity to normal tissues and the effect of the antiviral immune response, will have to be clarified. The more commonly used **oncolytic** viruses are based on mutant strains of herpes simplex virus, adenovirus and **reovirus**. The tumor selectivity of each of these strains is discussed, particularly the complementation of the viral defect by cellular pathways involved in tumorigenesis. The combination of **oncolytic** viruses with **radiation**, chemotherapy and gene therapy is also reviewed. Further study of the interaction of viral proteins with cellular pathways involved in cell cycle control will provide the rationale for viral mutants with increased selectivity for tumor cells.
REFERENCE COUNT: 140 THERE ARE 140 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L5 ANSWER 5 OF 5 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:128450 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV200300128450
TITLE: **Oncolytic** viruses for the therapy of brain tumors and other solid malignancies: a review.
AUTHOR(S): Fulci, Giulia [Reprint Author]; Chiocca, Ennio Antonio
CORPORATE SOURCE: Molecular Neuro-Oncology Laboratories, Massachusetts General Hospital, 13th Street, East Building, CNY6, Charlestown, MA, 02129, USA
gfulci@partners.org; chiocca@helix.mgh.harvard.edu
SOURCE: Frontiers in Bioscience, (May 1 2003) Vol. 8, No. Cited January 31, 2003, pp. e346-e360.
http://www.bioscience.org/. online.
ISSN: 1093-4715 (ISSN online).
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
General Review; (Literature Review)
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 5 Mar 2003
Last Updated on STN: 5 Mar 2003
AB In spite of significant advances in the understanding of molecular processes in tumor biology that have led to the development of oncologic therapeutic strategies, the prognosis for several types of tumors (such as brain, pancreas, or hepatic malignancies) remains dismal. Without question, a strong need exists for continued investigations in new agents and new therapeutic regimens. The realization that several genes used by viruses in their lytic life cycle interact and/or complement the function of genes employed by cells in cellular events linked to cell cycle progression, apoptosis, and/or metabolism immediately suggests the development of treatment strategies wherein viral mutants could be employed as selective anticancer agents. Such viruses (designated as **oncolytic** viruses) can selectively grow in tumor cells, produce viral progeny in those cells, lyse them and release this progeny that can then infect additional cells in the tumor mass. A theoretical advantage of **oncolytic** viruses (OV) is that their numbers should augment within the tumor mass, a property that is lacking with drugs or **radiation** treatments. Additionally, Ovs' mode of tumor killing differs from standard anticancer agents, providing the possibility for synergistic interactions in multimodal tumor therapies. In this review, we will describe the development of OVs and briefly review the life cycle of their wild-type (wt) counterparts. We will also summarize published results from OV clinical trials and attempt to provide a perspective on

research in this area.

=> D L4 IBIB ABS

L4 ANSWER 1 OF 1 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:913021 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 139:377326
TITLE: Sensitization of neoplastic cells to radiation therapy with **oncolytic** viruses
INVENTOR(S): Morris, Donald; Coffey, Matthew C.; Thompson, Bradley G.; Ball, Douglas
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Oncolytics Biotech Inc., Can.
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 31 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.		DATE
WO 2003094939	A1	20031120	WO 2003-CA695		20030508
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW					
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG					
CA 2482826	AA	20031120	CA 2003-2482826		20030508
US 2004091463	A1	20040513	US 2003-431579		20030508
EP 1505993	A1	20050216	EP 2003-724713		20030508
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, SK					
BR 2003011448	A	20050315	BR 2003-11448		20030508
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2002-378948P	P	20020510
			US 2003-443189P	P	20030129
			WO 2003-CA695	W	20030508

AB The present invention relates to methods of sensitizing neoplastic cells to **irradn**. by using **oncolytic** viruses, particularly **reoviruses**. Also provided are methods of treating or ameliorating a tumor with a combination of **oncolytic** viruses and radiotherapy. An example is provided of an effective treatment of nasopharyngeal cancer with radiotherapy and injection of Dearing strain **reovirus** at the lesion site.

REFERENCE COUNT: 6 THERE ARE 6 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L5 ANSWER 4 OF 5 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:52085 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 132:193045
TITLE: **Oncolytic** viruses as novel anticancer agents: turning one scourge against another
AUTHOR(S): Smith, Edward R.; Chiocca, E. Antonio
CORPORATE SOURCE: Molecular Neuro-oncology Laboratories, Neurosurgery Service, Massachusetts General Hospital, CNY6, Charlestown, MA, 02119, USA
SOURCE: Expert Opinion on Investigational Drugs (2000), 9(2), 311-327
CODEN: EOIDER; ISSN: 1354-3784
PUBLISHER: Ashley Publications
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review
LANGUAGE: English

AB A review with 140 refs. Although the use of viruses as **oncolytic** agents is an historic concept, the use of genetically modified viruses to selectively target tumor cells is relatively novel and recent. The ability of viruses to efficiently infect and lyse cells, combined with the potential augmentation of this effect by progeny viruses throughout the tumor provide justification for exploitation of these agents in cancer therapy. Before application to humans, though, issues related to tumor cell selectivity, lack of toxicity to normal tissues and the effect of the antiviral immune response, will have to be clarified. The more commonly used **oncolytic** viruses are based on mutant strains of herpes simplex virus, adenovirus and **reovirus**. The tumor selectivity of each of these strains is discussed, particularly the complementation of the viral defect by cellular pathways involved in tumorigenesis. The combination of **oncolytic** viruses with **radiation**, chemotherapy and gene therapy is also reviewed. Further study of the interaction of viral proteins with cellular pathways involved in cell cycle control will provide the rationale for viral mutants with increased selectivity for tumor cells.

REFERENCE COUNT: 140 THERE ARE 140 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT